



Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that deep and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown." I would trade my golden one for it. That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Closing Out at Absolute Cost

I have determined to sell out my entire stock at absolute cost and retire from business.

If you wear collars, cuffs, neckwear, shirts, underclothing, hats or anything represented in my large stock, this is your chance.

The selling out will be done quickly and it will be done absolutely.

Island orders given prompt attention.

I. Levingston.

Young Building.

THE Aquarium NOW OPEN! AT Kapiolani Park

THE AQUARIUM WILL BE OPEN Week days from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9:30 o'clock p. m. On Sundays it will open at 1 p. m. ADMISSION will be FREE on Thursdays. On other days a charge will be made of 10 cents to adults and 5 cents to children under fourteen years of age.

COOLING DRINKS For the Long Summer Time.

APOLLINARIS

Sparkling, Refreshing. Quarts, Pints, Splits.

With a dash of Delicious Fruit Syrups, a dozen flavors better than any soda water ever concocted.

Also, Sole Agents for the Celebrated Apenta Water.

LEWIS & CO., LTD. 169 KING STREET. 240-2, Telephones-240

THE DOUGLAS



BATH, THE PLUMBER.

89 King Street, opposite Young Hotel. PHONE 61.

Official and Commercial Record contains all meeting notices and all other

WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE IN HONOLULU

By Albert B. Lyons, M.D., in Thrum's Annual

(Continued from yesterday.)

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American mamme apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage; the pomegranate, planted as an ornamental shrub rather than for the sake of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous varieties; the loquat (Eriobotrya); the Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry (both Myrtaceae) and the familiar peach. Very few of the fruits of the temperate zone will grow in Honolulu. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well as such berries as the raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry are conspicuous by their absence.

But few coniferous trees appear in Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is planted long ago in Nuanu Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find araucarias, which certainly supply their places very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the made wind.

One tree which is more frequently seen in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is frequently mistaken for a conifer is the ironwood, Casuarin equisetifolia, probably originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropical countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branchlets simulating the foliage of the pines, and with a fruit quite as cone-like in appearance certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea Islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji islands forks were made of it to be used exclusively in the cannibal feasts. Except in eating human flesh they used simply their fingers. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiians.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the samang, commonly known in Honolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced—most of them belonging to the Acacia or to the Cassia group, and having accordingly compound or decoumpound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth, throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit. Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar wilted appearance quite in contrast with its ordinary aspect, which is one of exuberant vitality. The foliage may become a little ragged in winter, but only preparatory to a more glorious rehabilitation, which culminates with its blossoming time, when for weeks the deep, rich green of its foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filaments. A tree twenty years old may have a bole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The samang obviously, like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscapes. What the elm is to those in the Northern States, the algaroba is to the kamelina in Honolulu. Its rank, lawless, aimless contorted branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesque quality of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branchlets and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a lightheartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of finest quality for the beekeeper. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba tree. And the parent tree still stands, not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort Street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You look in vain for anything corresponding with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn mayweed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent. Yes, there are white poppy thistles, Agemone Mexicana, as fine as any you will see anywhere—and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of blossoms perhaps white striped with pink, perhaps blue, pale but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the shore may be carpeted with noli—Zygophyllum tribulium—and surely nothing could be more gay than the gold of its delicately fragrant blossoms—Mahukona violets they are called locally. But, for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors.

But you have forgotten lantana! No, that is another story. Lantana cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower. It has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harshly incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a generation convert into impenetrable

plants which in temperate climes must be kept in pots half the year for fear of injury from frost can hardly understand what I mean when I speak of this plant as in complete possession, but on Oahu it is not frost but drought that it has to contend with, and it seems impossible to scorch the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in height is a minimum; except in parched regions, five or eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests where moisture is abundant, it becomes almost a tree. I have a piece of one of the trunks that measures fully four inches in diameter; the plant, supported as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the lantana could never have spread as it has without assistance. It found an ally in the newly introduced mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds.

Returning to the city, where lantana is prescribed, we look about for garden flowers. Every dwelling of any pretension shows evidence of the care of a yard man, who keeps up the grounds. He could surely find time to plant and tend a flower bed, but it is quite the exception to find that he has done this. In place of flowering plants, you will find bordering the driveway and about the dwelling foliage plants and ferns rather than flowers. Is it because the yard man is not a skilled horticulturist, or is there good reason why preference is given to foliage plants? Custom or fashion has something to do with it, but custom is generally based on reason, and here it is evident in the first place that shade-loving plants must have the preference, and in the second that plants which retain their beauty the year round, and year after year will in the natural course of things displace in a little while the flowering plants which are not equally perennial.

There is another reason. The eye delights in color, and will not be content with the beauty of form alone. But in Honolulu the flower bed is not a necessity in order to satisfy this craving. If one has a few oleander shrubs—not the spindling little plants seen in some countries in tubs, but perennial sheaves of bloom, redolent of perfume, and Alcazanda, the shading shrub, and gorgeous the year round with its great golden blossoms; perhaps a Thunbergia giving generously blue to supplement the gold, or if a richer blue is sought, a Clitoria regia; a hedge of scarlet Hibiscus perpetually in bloom, and one or two Plumierias, that may be ungainly in aspect for a month or two when the leaves drop from their club like stems, but which make ample atonement the rest of the year in the profusion of their fragrant, exquisitely molded, delicately tinted, starlike blossoms; if one has a few plants like these the year round satisfied as regards his appetite for color. Even without this, he may have all through the summer months almost a surfeit of color. A neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered with a Bougainvillea vine. When the blossoming time comes, the deep green of its foliage will be flecked at first with a ruddy purple—more accurately magenta—but soon the patches of color will spread and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a mass of purple. It seems like an experiment in decorative art belonging to a primitive and barbaric stage. You are not sorry that nature has not repeated it. There are varieties of Bougainvillea, however, of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick red, even an orange scarlet. What is remarkable in all is that it is not the flowers at all that are thus colored. It is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock, in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a Bignonia, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the Bougainvillea envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the dye vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day garment of green which it covers, for weeks at a time, and more than once in the year.

More prized but less common is the Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a snow bank. The same snow effect is produced when the ungainly fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (Cereus triquetra) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of those hedges at Oahu College—a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once—sometimes there have been three or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated



The Strenuous Life

Requires something to put vim and vigor in one's system. There is nothing quite so satisfying as a reasonable amount of

RAINIER BEER

Ideal for hunting, fishing and other outings.

RAINIER BOTTLING WORKS, AGENTS.

Hustace Avenue (Kewalo). Phone White 1331.

flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stamens and a thousand stamens—I have counted them more than once, myself—they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured. Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of.

But trees vie with vines and humbler plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is, of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree, and a few Rosaceae forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged. And trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month.

It is trees of the Cassia family, Caesalpinia, especially that light up with color the spacious grounds about Honolulu residences. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of cassia which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather than trees have all yellow flowers, and many of them are perennial bloomers. The Caesalpinias are sometimes shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blossoms being commonly yellow. A very beautiful tree of this genus is the yellow poinciana, a massive head of finely cut foliage; the ample flower clusters giving place to purple pods, so numerous as to give the whole tree their ruddy hue.

The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or small trees, remarkable for their two-lobed leaves (whence named for the two brothers Bauhin), give preference to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a paler ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of the martyred saint.

Very conspicuous throughout the summer months is the tree known in Honolulu as the golden shower, or more poetically as the pudding stick tree—to medical men familiar as Purging cassia, Cathartocarpus fistula. The foliage is comparatively scanty, consisting of pinnae leaves with large entire leaflets. The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen inches or more in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are rather ornamental than otherwise, as they sway with every breeze. In spring the buds appear in drooping panicles, and then for four months there is a continuous succession of the pure primrose yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify the popular name of the tree. The petals which are of a delicate, rich color, are really coarse in texture; this explains why they last as they do ten days or a fortnight without noticeable change.

Another tree allied to the Purging Cassia, and called Horse Cassia, has foliage resembling that of the locust, although the leaves are larger and the huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen to twenty inches long, and more than an inch in diameter; but in this species, the blossoms which remind one of those of the Judas tree last only a few weeks.

A third allied species has a foliage very similar to that just described, only that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly graceful droop. The pods in external appearance resemble those of Purging Cassia. In the latter the pod has transverse diaphragms separating the seeds, which are embedded in pulp. In this species each seed is enclosed in a tiny box, shaped just like a pill box, of woody texture, yet with walls not thicker than Bristol board. These little cells lie inside the pod exactly like so many coins rolled up in brown paper. The flowers are produced in clusters which closely surround the boughs of the previous year's growth. They resemble in

size, shape and color the largest, deepest colored crab apple blossoms, but the tree remains apparently in full bloom ten or twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to behold. There is, in fact, as in the golden shower, a succession of blossoms, no one lasting probably more than about ten days. The only name known for it in Honolulu is simply Cathartocarpus. I have never learned its true botanical name.

I have left for the last, mention of a genus which must be the first to attract the attention of the stranger, viz: Poinciana, nearly related to Caesalpinia. One species forms a rather straggling shrub with thorny branches, known commonly as Pride of Barbadoes, or Barbadoes flower-fence, the scarlet and orange blossoms with crimped petals and long exerted stamens, forming stately pyramids of bloom, each raceme occupying a month or more in expanding its numerous buds. A second species (sappan) is very similar except that the flowers are of an orange yellow color.

A third forms a fine tree of medium size, the smooth trunk expanded at the base laterally into buttresses corresponding with the principal roots, the foliage arranged in horizontally spreading layers, and consisting of regular mimosa-like leaves, as beautiful as the fronds of a fern. Were it not for the great flat coarse pods, twelve to sixteen inches long, by one and a half wide, you would say that in the freshness of its new foliage at the close of the rainy season, it had no peer for beauty among the shade trees of the city. And by it begins to put on its summer adornments. Here and there among the branches burns a dazzling glow of crimson. Day by day new flames burst out, and then they spread and coalesce until the whole tree is ablaze. How the landscape is lighted up by those masses of solid color! In another tree such gaudiness of attire would seem vulgar. Here it is regal. Gold and crimson belong of right to this queen, for whom it is right too, that the ground beneath should have its thick piled carpet of the undyed fallen petals.

There are other plants equally imbued with a passion for brilliant color—the cardinal flower of the meadow, the Zauschneria of California hillside, the Atamocia lily, the scarlet Salvia, the rose and the carnation of the gardens, but where among them all is one which can pour forth her passion in any such lavish creation? Well is the tree named Poinciana regia.

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D.
Detroit, Mich.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.—“One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about.” Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ENSIGN MATTHIS MARRIED TO A CAPTAIN

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Ensign Matthis, a well-known Salvation Army lass, to Captain Julius Abraham of the Salvation forces. Mrs. Abraham in writing of the event to a member of the Advertiser staff says:

1271 Mission Street, San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1904.

Dear Sir: I am sending you an announcement of my marriage which took place the 29th of August just a week ago.

I know we have your best wishes—shall ever remember your kindness to us in the old days—'99 and '00. God bless you.

My husband is a devoted officer of the army—a successful Christian worker—a real convert from Judaism seven years since. He has had experience as a worker on church lines, mission work, but the past few years has found his opportunity for definite work in the army.

We are of one purpose—baptized of one spirit and feel we have been called definitely to work together for the salvation of the world.

We took our army marriage vows under our Salvation Army colors in the presence of one thousand people. God bless you.

Yours in His Name,
CHARLOTTE MATTHIS.
Abraham.

Bishop & Co., Bankers

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Transact business in all departments of banking. Collections carefully attended to. Exchange bought and sold.

Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

Correspondents: The Bank of California, Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, Ltd., London.

Drafts and cable transfers on China and Japan through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Interest allowed on term deposits at the following rates per annum, viz: Seven days' notice, at 2 per cent. Three months, at 3 per cent. Six months, at 3½ per cent. Twelve months, at 4 per cent.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

Act as Trustees under mortgages. Manage estates, real and personal. Collect rents and dividends. Valuable papers, wills, bonds, etc., received for safe keeping.

ACCOUNTANT DEPT.

Auditors for corporations and private firms. Books examined and reported on. Statements of affairs prepared. Trustees on bankrupt or involved estates.

Office, 924 Bethel street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum, in accordance with rules and regulations, copies of which may be obtained on application.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Agents for FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES. Insurance Office, 924 Bethel Street.

Have You Made a Will?

The first obligation resting upon the individual possessed of property is to make a will. The will should be sealed up and left in our vault for safe keeping.

A trust company should be named as executor as there is always the risk that an individual as executor may die before the estate is settled. We make no charge for consultation.



WM. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

Wm. G. Irwin, President and Manager John D. Spreckels, First Vice-President W. M. Giffard, Second Vice-President H. M. Whitney, Jr., Treasurer Richard Ivers, Secretary A. C. Lovelock, Auditor Sugar Factors and Commission Agents

AGENTS FOR THE Oceanic Steamship Company

Of San Francisco, Cal. AGENTS FOR THE Scottish Union & National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Wilhelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company. Associated Assurance Company of Munich & Berlin. Alliance Marine & General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London. Rochester German Insurance Company of N. Y.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

AGENTS FOR Western Sugar Refining Co., San Francisco, Cal. Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Newall Universal Mill Co., Manufacturers of National Cane Shredder, New York, N. Y. Paraffine Paint Company, San Francisco, Cal. Ohlandt & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Oil Transportation Co., San Francisco, Cal.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants.

LIST OF OFFICERS. C. M. Cooke, President; George E. Robertson, Manager; E. F. Bishop, Treasurer and Secretary; Col. W. F. Allen, Auditor; P. C. Jones, C. H. Cooke, G. R. Carter, Directors.

Lovejoy & Co.

Liquor Dealers.

Nuuanu and Merchant Sts. Phone Main 308.

Honolulu Candy Co.

New England Bakery

J. OSWALD LUTTED,